

Plan to Accelerate: Decarbonisation and Resilience Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction

Axis: 4. Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water

Key objective: 12

Solution: **Decarbonisation and Resilience Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction**

Host initiative: [World Green Building Council with supporting partners Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction \(GlobalABC\), World Resources Institute \(WRI\), Build Change and Habitat for Humanity International](#)

Scope:

- Geographic: Global
- Sectoral: Built environment – Construction, new and existing buildings
- Other aspects: Energy efficiency, Renewable energy integration, clean heating, efficient cooling, and clean cooking, Whole life carbon (WLC) reduction, Circular materials and resource efficiency, Climate resilience measures

Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale:* Baseline assessments help governments and stakeholders identify vulnerabilities and adaptation needs as a basis for roadmap development and implementation and to align with IPCC AR6 guidance on climate risk management. Methodologies like the NDC Scorecard, the Zero Carbon & Climate Resilience Readiness Framework, and the Step-by-step Guidance for Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction are tools that facilitate risk assessment. However, data availability and integration into decision-making remain uneven across regions, particularly in the Global South, limiting full-scale application. Additionally, full integration of the informal built environment, particularly housing, and this sector's unique challenges, opportunities and needs is lacking.
- **Technology shifts:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale:* Electrification While there are several frameworks to develop roadmaps, their use of technology to accelerate the design process and improve monitoring during implementation remain low. Proven decarbonisation and resilience technologies for buildings (e.g., high-performance envelopes, renewable integration, low-carbon materials) are commercially available and cost-effective in many markets (IEA Net Zero by 2050). However, adoption rates vary, with barriers in affordability, supply chain maturity, and technical capacity in some regions.
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** High maturity
 - *Rationale:* Awareness on the importance of roadmaps has been increasing in recent years, as well as knowledge and capacities at national and subnational level thanks to trainings delivered by initiatives like WorldGBC Building the Transition (BtT), Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA), Zero Carbon Buildings Accelerator (ZCBA), and the GlobalABC. Green Building Councils (GBCs) and UNEP provide ongoing technical assistance and peer learning platforms, aligning with State of Climate Action 2023 calls for workforce upskilling to meet net zero targets. Challenges remain in

terms of institutional capabilities within governments for development, implementation of roadmaps and monitoring and reporting their progress and impact. A specific challenge also exists in relation to knowledge and capacity building to address informality in buildings and construction within roadmap development and implementation.

- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** High maturity

- *Rationale:* GlobalABC's Step-by-step Guidance for Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction and BtT's coalition model ensure multi-stakeholder engagement. GBCs and Step-by-step Guidance implementers act as conveners, embedding equity, resilience, and just transition principles in line with UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership recommendations. This inclusive governance structure fosters shared ownership and accelerates adoption as well as creating space to integrate community voices from both formal and informal settlements. National and sub-national Steering and technical committees are created as part of the roadmaps' development process, facilitating governance and organized decision-making in development, implementation and monitoring phases. But low political interest and priorities changes within the government still represent a major risk for the sustainability of the governance structures through implementation.

- **Standards & Taxonomies:** Medium maturity

- *Rationale:* BtT aligns with Buildings Breakthrough metrics, sustainable finance taxonomies, and green building certifications to ensure interoperability and comparability. While strong frameworks exist in the EU and select markets, global harmonisation is incomplete, and many countries lack binding standards for whole life carbon (WLC) measurement and disclosure. Moreover, some countries are at a key point in updating their building standards (e.g. Kenya, Ghana, Bangladesh, Senegal, Philippines) whilst at the same time tackling existing implementation challenges via subnational actors' pilot mechanisms.

- € **Supply:** Medium maturity

- *Rationale:* Sustainable building materials, technologies, and services are increasingly available, but supply chain maturity varies by geography (UNEP Global Status Report 2023). Roadmaps identify local supply chain gaps and identify priority actions to promote market development, yet scaling remains dependent on investment, logistics, and enabling policy. Additionally, even as these become increasingly available in emerging economies, they remain out of reach for the 1 billion people living in informal settlements worldwide.

- **Demand:** Medium maturity

- *Rationale:* Demand signals are growing through corporate transition plans, national climate action plans, procurement policies, and investor requirements. However, predictable large-scale demand is not yet universal. BtT is working to embed mandatory procurement criteria and offtake agreements in more markets, in line with Breakthrough Agenda Report recommendations. Demand remains low in many low-income and informal communities, who are unaware of the benefits of sustainable and resilient construction, and for whom this type of construction is largely inaccessible.

- **Public/private finance:** Medium maturity

- *Rationale:* To date most national and subnational roadmaps have been developed with public funding. A notable exception is the BuildingLife project in Europe, which has secured around €9.5million in private philanthropic funding and has been able to leverage an additional €60 million in public funding to support implementation projects that are aligned with the goals of 12+ national roadmaps and the regional roadmap for Europe developed by WorldGBC. Financing the implementation of roadmap actions will require more concerted efforts to secure blended public and private finance and improving the mechanisms for quantifying the volumes of finance deployed could help catalyse more investment.
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** High maturity
 - *Rationale:* Coordination mechanisms like the Buildings Breakthrough provide spaces for alignment and collaboration across global stakeholders. BtT's coalition of 85+ GBCs, 800+ stakeholders, and partnerships with 61 governments in 2024 demonstrates strong cross-sector collaboration. WorldGBC and GlobalABC have signed an MOU to strengthen collaboration across both organisations efforts to scale roadmaps work. This combined network accelerates learning, alignment, and delivery across geographies, reflecting UNFCCC Global Climate Action best practice for multi-actor initiatives. There is still more scope and need to formalise the role and representation of marginalised voices such as those representing communities living in informal settlements.
- **Policy & regulatory:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale:* While the inclusion of the buildings and construction sector in the NDCs has been increasing, as well as the number of countries that develop their buildings decarbonization roadmaps in alignment with their NDCs, the development of subnational level buildings action plans aligned with national roadmaps is still in early stages. Moving from roadmap development to implementation and initiate required policy and regulatory changes remains a challenge for most countries in the Global South due to lack of financial resources and capacities.
- **Public opinion:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale:* Advocacy campaigns and high-level engagement have raised awareness of roadmaps as a policy instrument/ solution to trigger necessary action to enable sectoral transformation. Political will is growing, evidenced by COP30 Activation Group participation, but sustained prioritisation is needed to embed building decarbonisation and resilience in national political agendas, especially outside the EU and OECD. Moreover, there are examples where public opinion has been swayed in the wrong direction by populist narratives and more effort is needed to foster understanding of the positive impacts of building decarbonisation.

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): High

WorldGBC and GlobalABC will lead international coordination, working with local GBCs and other stakeholders to build national coalitions to co-create national decarbonisation and resilience roadmaps aligned with Paris goals and NDCs and supporting the goals of the Global Stocktake and build ownership and leadership to implement the roadmaps actions. These roadmaps provide proven, sector-specific pathways for business, policy and finance to enable coordinated, measurable action on agreed targets

WRI will support co-creation, drawing on experience developing national WLC roadmaps and fostering links to subnational roadmaps (i.e. city action plans) through the Zero Emission and Resilient Buildings (ZERB) Accelerator to provide guidelines, case studies, and lessons learned. There is considerable opportunity to embed subnational roadmaps or city/regional action plans within the national roadmap practice. This means that local priorities, data, and transition pathways are anticipated and referenced in national strategy documents, shaping national targets, financial allocations, and monitoring frameworks.

Build Change will contribute expertise and guidance on the inclusion of informal housing in decarbonization and resilience roadmaps and to address inclusive and equitable upgrading of informal settlements and informal or self-built housing into the actions and recommendations set out in roadmaps.

Habitat for Humanity will expand its direct work to accelerate access to climate-resilient housing for low-income families and communities, including those living in informal settlements. Building on its global experience in construction, Habitat for Humanity will strengthen approaches that promote safe, affordable, and energy-efficient housing designed to withstand climate impacts and improve overall well-being.

This co-creation approach, connecting national and sub-national levels and embedding diverse social perspectives, helps ensure that national roadmaps do not remain abstract, top-down frameworks, but are grounded in the diversity of local contexts and build natural synergies across scales. This nested approach ensures vertical alignment - linking city, regional, and national ambitions - and allows for more responsive policy mechanisms and resource flows that accelerate on-the-ground delivery.

Leading companies and subnational actors (via city action plans for example) will be empowered to develop tailored transition plans aligned with national roadmaps and contribute to sector-level reporting via an implementation taskforce, driving engagement and delivery.

Coordinated advocacy:

The partners supporting this PAS will continue to raise awareness among global leaders and policymakers that buildings are a key climate solution and will leverage national roadmaps as a tool to ensure national commitments translate into credible, actionable plans. GBCs act as conveners and solution providers, working with all stakeholders to implement building decarbonisation and resilient policies nationally. WorldGBC developed the NDC Scorecard for Sustainable Buildings—a digital tool co-created with GBCs, governments and 800+ stakeholders. It helps policymakers assess and strengthen NDCs but also

overall climate action policies, ensuring building sector commitments are matched with action. Up to September 2025, it has supported 19 governments in four regions and delivered over 150 policy recommendations to support buildings sector ambition in NDCs.

The ZERB Accelerator has provided a model for subnational integration into roadmaps for national green building standards and the rollout of green building regulations through partnership with national and subnational governments and an international expert advisory group in three regions. The development of **city-level or regional action plans (subnational roadmaps)** - particularly through WRI's engagements in several countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Kenya, India, Mexico, Türkiye) - offers key insights and templates for how national roadmaps can better integrate local delivery. Lessons learned from these subnational frameworks, including target setting, phasing, financing structures, stakeholder engagement, and policy alignment—can serve as additive guidelines, case studies, and tools for national roadmap processes. We already have a growing library of knowledge products, and further outputs, which could directly enhance the national roadmap effort by bridging theory with tested local practice.

The GlobalABC and UNEP through its different communications channels will continue supporting roadmaps advocacy efforts at international high-level events (COP30 through the Buildings and Cooling Pavilion, UNEA, WUF, GlobalABC Assembly) and national and regional events through country-level projects directly implemented by UNEP or projects implemented by GlobalABC members.

Build Change will continue to advocate for the inclusion of informal housing in climate and buildings agendas and policies and will amplify the role decarbonization and resilience roadmaps can play in ensuring that building standards and regulations at the national and subnational levels support the resilient, sustainable, inclusive and equitable upgrading of informal settlements and informal or self-built housing.

Habitat for Humanity will accelerate climate action by advocating for the prioritization of housing and informal settlements in climate and urban development strategies at the local, national, and global levels. Recognizing that inadequate housing and limited access to services leave millions highly vulnerable to climate risks, Habitat for Humanity will advance evidence-based advocacy to influence policies, programs, and financing that drive the transformation of informal settlements

Examples of impact achieved to date

Roadmaps and city action plans are already demonstrating their capacity to translate climate ambition into tangible policy reforms, investment decisions, and on-the-ground delivery across diverse contexts.

Bangladesh: UNEP/ GlobalABC supported the Ministry of Housing and Public Works of Bangladesh in the development of its Climate Action Roadmap for Buildings and Construction which was published in 2024. Following the publication of the roadmap Bangladesh highlighted the buildings and construction sector as one of the country's largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions and a key focus area for mitigation and resilience in its NDC 3.0. The

updated NDC focuses on promoting energy-efficient building codes, sustainable construction materials, solarization of public buildings, and retrofitting of existing infrastructure.

Colombia: WRI supported Colombia's national government in developing its National Net Zero Carbon Buildings Roadmap in 2022, alongside City Action Plans for Bogotá and Cali, which directly informed the strengthening of the national Resolution establishing mandatory minimum energy and water savings percentages for buildings. The ZERB Accelerator, implemented by C40, WRI and Under2 Coalition in partnership with GlobalABC and funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, is now supporting the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory, Cali, and other municipalities to operationalize this roadmap action by mapping stakeholder roles, regulatory instruments, timelines, and resource requirements through detailed process flowcharts and replicable guidance documents that ensure national policy translates into enforceable local action with clear accountability and monitoring frameworks.

Europe: WorldGBC and the European Regional Network of GBCs have developed 12 national roadmaps and a regional policy roadmap for Europe. A major focus of this work has been to promote a fundamental shift in scope for Europe's buildings policies from only considering operational carbon to addressing the full lifecycle (operational and embodied carbon) of buildings. The concerted advocacy and the very broad stakeholder engagement that went alongside the development of these roadmaps has helped to secure this shift. The 2024 update to the EU's [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#) now mandates that Member States must introduce targets for whole life carbon by 2030 and moreover it also calls for all Member States to develop national roadmaps of their own, recognising the importance of these as a tool to drive transition and secure investment.

India: WRI India and the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) co-developed City-level NZCRB Action Plans with Thiruvananthapuram and Nashik, identifying priority actions spanning carbon databases for materials, green procurement guidelines, integration of NZCRB principles into zoning and permits, and demolition waste recovery systems. Thiruvananthapuram is now moving from planning to pilot implementation in municipal facilities and affordable housing, while Nashik is addressing both operational and embodied carbon through renewable energy mainstreaming and collaboration with academic institutions for skill development—creating a replicable blueprint for India's rapidly urbanizing population. UNEP/GlobalABC developed a climate action roadmap for buildings and construction for the state of Odisha. This roadmap highlighted low-carbon materials as a high priority for the State and is being used as reference to inform Odisha's affordable housing policy.

Mexico: WRI and Sustentabilidad para México (SUMe) supported Monterrey and Hermosillo in developing City Action Plans that identified transformative whole-lifecycle carbon actions, catalysing broader national dialogue on embedding net-zero targets into housing subsidies, public procurement, and building codes. These subnational efforts informed Mexico's National Roadmap, launched in 2025 through a multi-stakeholder process involving over 100 leaders, which sets out mandatory energy codes, retrofit incentives, low-carbon material standards, and public procurement policies expected to reduce building energy use by up to 35% and create thousands of skilled jobs.

Türkiye: Through the Zero Carbon Building Accelerator, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change developed a comprehensive Building Sector Decarbonization Roadmap that addresses embodied and operational carbon across six strategic areas, including building materials, renewable energy, and climate resilience. The Roadmap is now being implemented to guide central and local policies, targeting significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy savings, and the widespread adoption of renewable energy systems while creating jobs in construction, engineering, and green industries aligned with Türkiye's 2053 net-zero targets.

Senegal: UNEP/GlobalABC supported the Ministry of Urban Planning in the development of a Climate Action Roadmap for Buildings and Construction launched in 2024. The roadmap is now being implemented and is being used as a framework to deliver the Ministry's sustainable buildings agenda. Technical green building guidelines are under development accompanied by a training package to build the capacity of local stakeholders on policy enforcement, eco-innovation and green building standards.

Malawi: As part of Habitat for Humanity's *Home Equals* campaign - focused on advocating for equitable access to adequate housing for residents of informal settlements - Habitat for Humanity Malawi successfully advocated for the approval of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bill, which was signed into law on June 13, 2023. The legislation represents a significant milestone in strengthening Malawi's climate resilience by integrating risk reduction, adaptation, and housing safety measures into national policy. It promotes climate-resilient housing construction guidelines, establishes sustainable financing mechanisms for recovery and reconstruction, and enhances protection for vulnerable households living in hazard-prone areas. Once implemented, the law is expected to strengthen the adaptive capacity of more than 650,000 people affected by climate change impacts by supporting relocation to safer areas and rebuilding with more resilient housing standards.

Expected Impact (by 2028)

Roadmaps

- At least 10 additional countries develop and endorse Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction and commit to its implementation – taking the global total to at least 55 and supporting the delivery of the goals of the Global Stocktake.
- Global guidance for developing and implementing roadmaps has been updated/expanded to incorporate approaches to address informality and informal settlements.
- 2,500 companies demonstrably implementing national roadmap actions that show measurable progress towards doubling energy efficiency, tripling renewable energy and phasing out fossil fuels from buildings as well as increasing resilience and adaptation measures deployed in new and existing buildings

- A cohort of subnational governments developing their own action plans/roadmaps and/or implementing the national roadmaps.

Advocacy and Policy

- Leverage Buildings Breakthrough policy guidelines, WorldGBC’s NDC Scorecard for Sustainable Buildings, and GlobalABC NDC for Buildings guide to support 50+ national governments to integrate Paris-aligned building sector decarbonisation targets into building codes, energy performance standards, and/or climate laws
- Achieve formal adoption of or a timeline towards implementing WLC measurement, reporting, and disclosure requirements in **30+ countries**
- Ensure these requirements are embedded in national building regulations or climate legislation

Target Name	Target Description	Target Year	Base Year	Target Type	Target Value	Target Unit
Roadmap Implementation – Industry Progress	Number of businesses demonstrably implementing relevant national roadmap actions that help lead to total decarbonisation (incl. doubling of efficiency, tripling renewables and fossil-fuel phase out) of the built environment by 2050	2030	2025	Emissions reduction, growth of participation	6,000	Number of companies
Roadmap Implementation – Political Progress	Number of policies, standards or codes developed that integrate Paris-aligned and GST-aligned building sector decarbonisation (incl. efficiency and renewables) targets.	2030	2025	Standard setting, emissions reduction, growth of participation	20	Number of policies
Global Buildings Climate Tracker (GBCT) Index	Annual composite index (7 indicators) in the <i>Global Status Report for Building and Construction</i> , monitoring progress towards total decarbonisation of the buildings sector by 2050	2030	2015	Emissions reduction, energy efficiency, renewable energy	77	GBCT Index points (out of 100)

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ¹	Committed Stakeholders
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National Roadmaps for Decarbonisation & Resilience	National	Co-create and activate national roadmaps with GBCs and national stakeholder coalitions and subnational and national governments	Existing action	Knowledge & Capacity building Policy & regulatory Partnerships and collaboration	National GBCs, coordinated by WorldGBC, WRI, and UNEP/GlobalABC	2025-2028	Governments, businesses, civil society	75+ GBCs, Governments (via ICBC), leading companies
Bi-annual National Industry Status Reports on Private Sector Action and Transition Plans	Global & national	Develop and track company transition plans aligned with national roadmaps	Existing action	Demand Supply Public/private finance	Leading companies, supported by GBCs	2025–2028	Businesses, investors	12 national GBCs, 60+ companies
Policy Strengthening via Buildings Breakthrough and NDC Scorecard	National & regional	Expand Scorecard use to 40+ governments, deliver 300+ recommendations	Existing action	Policy & regulatory	WorldGBC, GBCs, government partners	2025-2028	Governments, civil society	19 governments, 800+ stakeholders
Finance Mobilization	National & regional	Produce project preparation for finance support tools and frameworks/guidances for subnational and national actors.	Existing action	Public/private finance	WorldGBC, WRI	2025-2028	Businesses, investors, civil society, governments MDBs Investors	TBC
Research & Innovation Agenda and Landscape Mapping	Global & national	Map and embed links with the GlobalABC's hubs and demonstration projects for research areas such as low-carbon materials and resilience retrofits to ensure scalability and replication	Existing action	Policy & regulatory	WRI, WorldGBC, GlobalABC	2025-2028		GlobalABC members
Progress on Roadmaps and dedicated chapter under the Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction	Global	Track progress on roadmaps development and implementation at national and sub-national level in a dedicated chapter under the Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction	Existing action	Knowledge and capacity building	GlobalABC	2025-2028	GlobalABC community	WorldGBC, GlobalABC, WRI, BuildChange
Policy action triggered by roadmap development	National, subnational	New policy actions/regulations developed by countries and cities	Existing action	Policy and regulatory	UNEP/GlobalABC	2025-2028	governments	Countries with existing

		as implementors as a result of the roadmap (e.g. Colombia)			WRI			roadmaps in place
Guidance on informal settlements / housing integrated into existing tools	Global	Guidance related to the integration of actions / solutions for decarbonization and resilience of the informal built environment, including housing, is integrated into existing roadmap tools	New action	Knowledge & capacity building	Build Change	2025-2028	International and national NGOs and CSOs working on informality	TBC
Policy action triggered by analysis of housing and informal settlements content in NDCs and climate-related development finance	Global	New report that explores the extent to which housing, particularly in informal settlements, is incorporated into NDCs and supported by climate-related development finance	New Action	Policy and regulatory	Habitat for Humanity International	2025-2028	Habitat for Humanity National entries	CSOs working in informality
Annual submission of progress via the NAZCA platform	Global	The organisations supporting this PAS will continue to complete annual submissions of progress against agreed KPIs into the NAZCA portal to support wider progress tracking against the goals of the GST	Existing	Knowledge and capacity building Partnerships and collaboration	WorldGBC, GlobalABC, WRI, BuildChange Habitat for Humanity	2025-2028	COP30 Presidency, subsequent COP Presidencies and all Parties, HLCC	WorldGBC, GlobalABC, WRI, BuildChange Habitat for Humanity

Governance, Continuity and Monitoring

Secretariat: World Green Building Council (WorldGBC)

Members of the PAS action group:

- WorldGBC:** [World Green Building Council](#) and its global 85+ Green Building Council (GBC) network, including their 48,000 private sector members, and its 70+ partner organisations collaborating and implementing solutions in countries across the globe. Through this reach, the network covers 60% of global building stock, 65% of global GDP, and 60% of global urban population. Over 1,500 businesses and stakeholders have been engaged in GBCs' national roadmaps development to date. In 2024, the WorldGBC network has influenced policy change in 22 countries and delivered 760,000 training hours to 94,000 recipients, building technical, policy, and financial literacy for roadmap delivery. Our work on roadmaps, which falls under our Building the Transition (BtT) initiative leverages tools for development such as the [NDC Scorecard](#) for Sustainable Buildings and the [Zero Carbon](#)

[& Climate Resilience Readiness Framework](#), which establish baselines across five pillars (government leadership, technical, finance, data, mindset) and our track record of implementation work such as the European [BuildingLife project](#).

- **UNEP / GlobalABC:** Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction is one of the flagship initiatives of the GlobalABC. Since the launch in 2020 of the Global and Regional Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction, developed in collaboration with GlobalABC members, over 32 countries have developed roadmaps following the GlobalABC methodology. The GlobalABC hosts the roadmap coordination hub, which is a core group where synergies between the different initiatives are identified and explored, ensuring that the lifespan of the roadmaps extends well beyond the projects, through local engagement and implementation. Through expertise sharing and the pooling of data, these organisations are working together to develop key actions to lay the foundations for the 2050 vision and to bridge roadmaps to higher level political processes like the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the MPGCA Pathways to ensure engagement and commitment across the entire value-chain and constituencies. In 2024 the GlobalABC launched its new step-by-step guide developed in consultation with GlobalABC members with the objective of guiding countries in the elaboration of Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings and Construction.
- **WRI:** Over the past ten years, World Resources Institute (WRI) has been supporting the development of national buildings decarbonization roadmaps and local-level action plans, through the initiatives Buildings Efficiency Accelerator (BEA), Zero Carbon Buildings Accelerator (ZCBA), the Zero Emission and Resilient Buildings (ZERB) Accelerator, and the All in for a Net Zero Built Environment. These initiatives have engaged more than 75 jurisdictions around the world, creating templates, lessons learned and case studies that can be shared with new jurisdictions.
- **Build Change:** Since 2004, Build Change has worked with governments, financial institutions, homeowners, and other partners to increase access to climate and disaster resilient housing in countries across the Global South. Working with families living in informal, self-built housing, Build Change uses a homeowner-driven, systems change approach, addressing barriers to resilient housing related to policy, money and technology. The Resilient Housing Ecosystem Assessment Tool (RHEAT™) identifies key gaps and challenges to achieving resilient housing at scale and provides governments and program implementers with crucial disaster vulnerability data in both post-disaster and prevention contexts. The tool has been critical to addressing post-disaster recovery planning and employing preventative risk mitigation in government housing programs and has been used to structure technical assistance to the IFC and their work with the Building Resilience Index.
- **Habitat for Humanity International:** a global nonprofit housing organization working in about 60 countries. Since 1976, Habitat for Humanity has helped more than 62 million people build or improve the place they call home, advancing safe, affordable, and climate-resilient housing that strengthens families and communities against growing environmental and economic pressures. Habitat for Humanity's work combines practical, community-led construction with policy and systems-level change, integrating resilience and sustainability into housing programs and financing mechanisms. Through the Home Equals campaign, Habitat for Humanity mobilizes global action to improve living conditions in informal settlements, where inadequate housing and limited access to services heighten vulnerability to climate risks. Across the world, Habitat for Humanity national organizations have built strong partnerships and collaborated with governments at all levels, and to date have expanded access to adequate housing for more than 7.9 million people living in informal settlements.